

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"VIATOR" is quite correct in supposing that the subject of his complaint comes legitimately under the head of "public abuses," and the nuisance of which he complains is admitted on all hands to be a very great one. No lady can at any hour of the day pass Donegan's Hotel without being compelled to leave the side-walk and cross the street, unless indeed she prefer coming in contact with half a dozen greasy cab-drivers who are constantly hanging about the entrance. This is a glaring evil and cannot be too promptly remedied. The same remarks apply to Daley's Hotel, and we have no doubt the nuisance is as much felt by the proprietors as by the public. There are cab stands near enough to both hotels without blocking up other streets unnecessarily with vehicles. Why do not the Police attend to these things?

"DYSPERSIA" is right. A man may be taken ill and die here on Sunday, before he can find his way into a Druggist's Store for the means of relief. The system is different in England, and even Scotland—rigid and undescending Scotland—the Shop of the Druggist is as accessible on the Sunday as the Kirk itself. In Canada the Confectioner's Shop is kept open, and so is the public bar-room, but not to him to whom the results of a week's intense labor and fatigue has on the Sabbath morning brought debility, and pain, and fever. He must wait patiently till Monday, and lose the time on that day, which might have been devoted (if a poor man) to the subsistence of a starving family, when the preceding, had he but been enabled to obtain access to the store of the Druggist would have sufficed to restore to him his health. This ought to be easily remedied.

P BRENNAN will perceive that we have inserted his letter complaining of the heavy evils under which the Emigrant labours on his arrival in this country. The subject is one of great importance; but before we can give insertion to any others on the same subject, we must request that he will communicate with us personally at the office, at any time between ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon.

In reply to "AN EXQUIRER," we answer that Earl Cathcart receives £7,000 Sterling a year as Governor General, and we believe he still retains his pay as Commander of the Forces, £3,000 a year. His Excellency also has his pay as a Lieutenant General, about £500 a year, and his emoluments as Colonel in Chief of the 11th Hussars, about £900 per annum. Earl Cathcart also enjoys and regularly draws rations of meat, bread, firewood, candles, &c., for himself and family, and forage for his horses.

NOTICE.

We come and make to the Subscribers of the "WEEKLY EXPOSITOR," every apology for the irregularity of the delivery of the first number. This was in a degree occasioned by the fact of a very large edition having been distributed throughout the city. It certainly was reversing the attributes of the "New Broom," but we shall be taken that it does not occur in future. Subscribers and those desirous of becoming such, who have not the first number, may obtain it on application. On enquiry we find that a copy was left at the private residence or office of each of those on our list.

THE
WEEKLY EXPOSITOR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUG. 27, 1846.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP OF
MILITIA.

Although this subject has been worn nearly threadbare by the majority of the press of the country, it involves too serious considerations not to be made matter of record in a paper professing to denounce all public abuses from whatsoever quarter originating.

A great deal has been written on both sides as to the appointment of Col. Young,—an officer on the full pay of Her Majesty's service—to the Adjutant Generalship of Militia, and, however painful it may be to the feelings of that officer, to see his name day after day before the public, both in approval and condemnation of his appointment, it must, nevertheless, be satisfactory to him, to know that, however much the Government are taken to task for the unpopularity—almost illegality—of an act not his own, his name, and character, and capability are put beyond all question.

But neither the integrity of the man, nor the qualifications of the soldier—nor his particular aptitude to discharge, with efficiency, the duties of a particular office are at issue here. The question is purely one of colonial privilege and colonial right, which have been grossly violated by the Administration, seemingly through feelings of pique and disappointment at the discomfiture of their own plans, the unveiling of their unworthy political intrigues to the already sufficiently disgusted public.

No man, who reflects calmly and dispassionately on the subject can, or will, or does doubt that the very precipitancy of the appointment of Col. Young, on the resignation or refusal of the office by Sir Allan MacNab, bears the strongest internal evidence of the angry feelings which induced Mr. Draper to throw the gauntlet of defiance in the teeth of every Canadian, by intimating, if not absolutely expressing, his determination to mock at public opinion, by cutting the cord of his difficulties, and appointing one to the office whom he knew could not but be, from his position, obnoxious to the generality of the people. That the nomination in question would be strongly protested against Mr. Draper could not for one instant doubt, but is it quite certain that the consciousness of that fact did not the more confirm him in his purpose?—if not, where was the pressing necessity for this hasty appointment of an Adjutant General,—a step, we repeat, which seemed taken, when we consider the position in the Province of the individual appointed, more with a view to startle the refractory into awe at his promptness of decision, than to meet a public and pressing want.

But, Col. Young we put wholly on one side, in the consideration of this subject. It is not he who is arraigned at the bar of public opinion, but the Government who placed him where he is. There is the crime—not for having appointed to office an incompetent party, but for having insulted the country by indirectly declaring it to be necessary to go out of it for an Adjutant General of Militia,—we repeat out of it, because Col. Young is not of the colony although in it. Nor was the time of the appointment less objectionable or misplaced. Had it been made at the crisis when our relations with the United States rendered it necessary that the Militia of the Province should be put on an efficient footing, some show of excuse might have been offered, but now that the danger, then impending, has passed

away, it is difficult to see why the duties of an Adjutant General of Militia cannot be as properly performed now, as heretofore, by Canadians, native or adopted. Nay, it was at the very moment when war seemed the least likely to be avoided, that Sir Allan MacNab was looked upon as the future Adjutant General of Canada, and when, of course, high efficiency and experience was in every sense to be desired, yet the Government who were giving him the appointment, in order of course to strengthen their own political influence, must have been perfectly aware that the gallant Knight, although brave and accomplished, knew nothing whatever of the important duties of the Department over which it was intended he should preside.

We make these observations, not, it will be understood, with the slightest view to censure the Administration for having given to Sir Allan an office which it has for years been supposed he would eventually fill, but in order to show that, if they could, at a crisis like that through which we have just passed, invest an officer, not of competent experience, with so important a trust, they have the less excuse for the plea they now offer, that Col. Young was selected solely for his efficiency. There is a contradiction involved in all this which cannot blind those who closely watch the conduct of the Administration, and can fully comprehend the tortuous tendency of its actions.

The proper place, however, for the ample discussion of this question is the House of Assembly, where of course the subject will be brought up at an early day of the Session. It cannot for one moment be supposed that Parliament will compromise its own dignity, and the interests of the people confided to its care, without laying at the foot of the throne the strongest remonstrance against this encroachment on the rights and privileges, and even character for capability, of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects. Such course, not only is the only one which can be pursued, with any prospect of removal of the injustice, but will prevent a recurrence of similar abuses of the Administrative power.

MEETING OF THE PORTLAND & ATLANTIC RAILWAY PROPRIETORS.

In conformity with the notice given, a meeting of the proprietors of this undertaking took place on Saturday last, at the office of the Company, in Little St. James Street. It was an interesting moment. Most of the influential people of the city and its neighbourhood were present, and, by their loud and repeated cheering during the proceedings, manifested their deep interest in whatever fell from the Chairman or other speakers, of a nature to assure them that the important enterprise would not be abandoned.

The Hon. Mr. Moffatt, who presided, after stating that the meeting had been called in pursuance of the notice required by law, intimated its object to be, as indeed everybody knew, to ascertain whether the sense of the proprietors was in favor of the prosecution